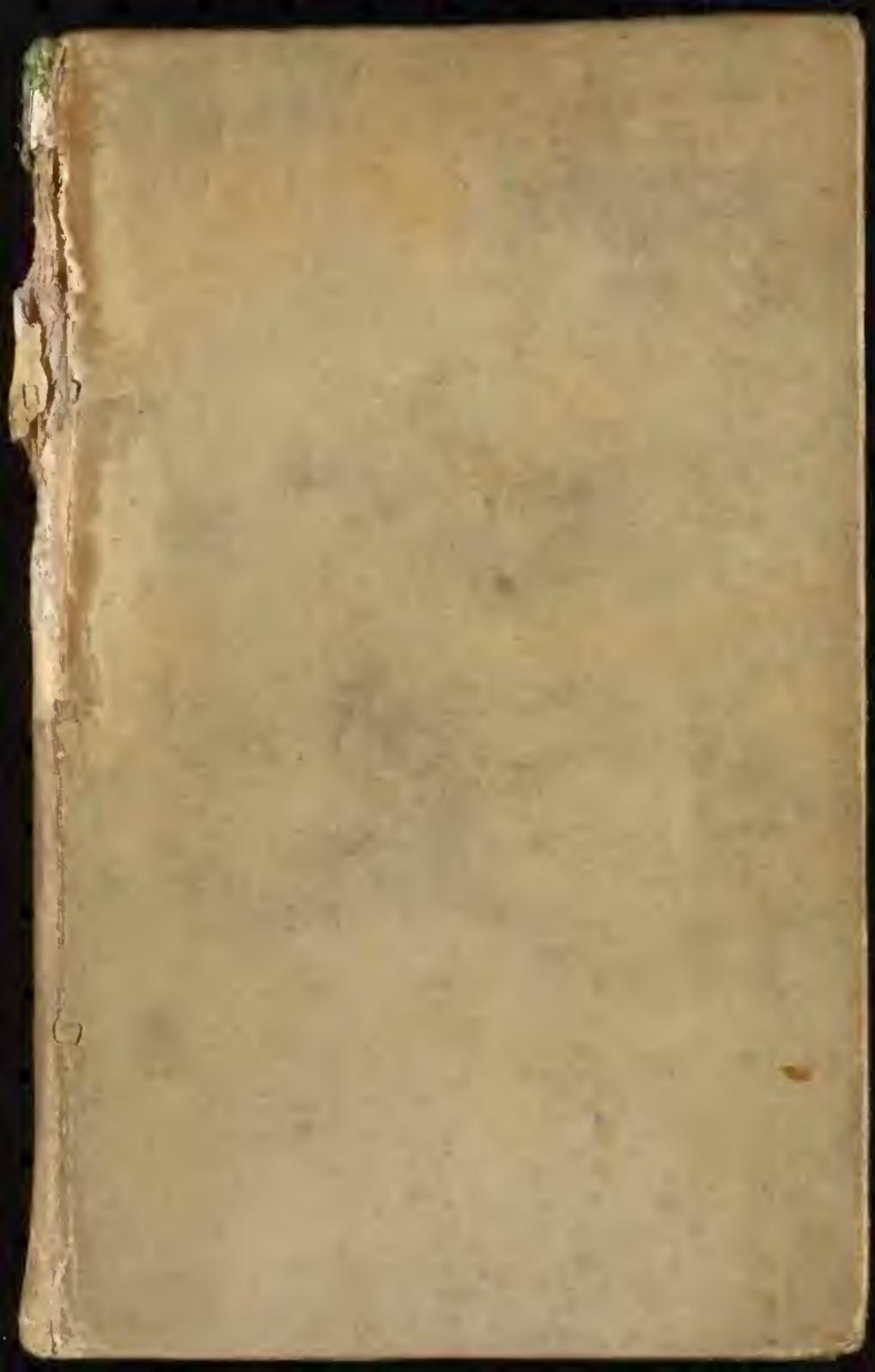


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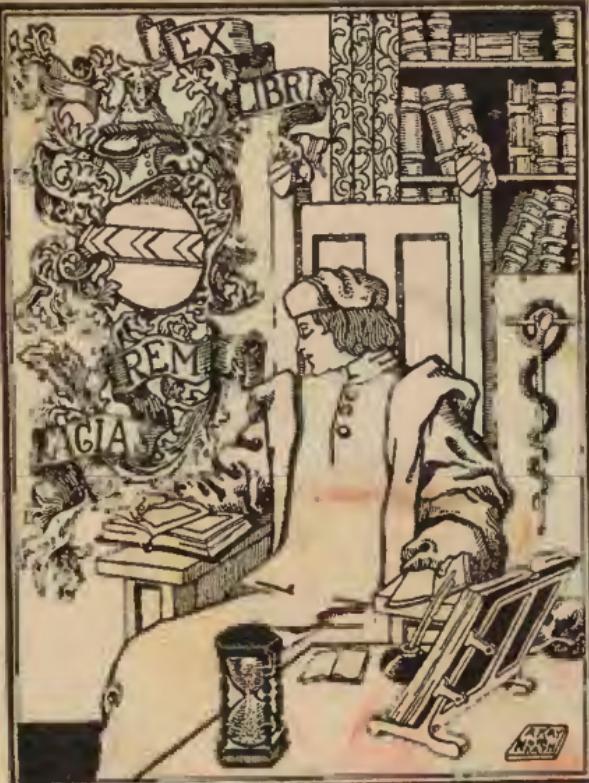
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CHARLES L DANA

New-Englands
RARITIES
Discovered:
I N
*Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents,
and Plants of that Country.*

Together with
The Physical and Chyrurgical REMEDIES
wherewith the Natives constantly use to
Cure their DISTEMPERS, WOUNDS,
and SORES.

ALSO

A perfect Description of an Indian SQUA,
in all her Bravery ; with a POEM not
improperly conferr'd upon her.

LASTLY
A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE
of the most remarkable Passages in that
Country amongst the ENGLISH.

Illustrated with CUTS.

By JOHN JOSSELYN, Gent.

London, Printed for G. Widdowes at the
Green Dragon in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1672.

Double 3356



To the highly obliging,
His honoured Friend and Kinsman,
SAMUEL FORTREY Esq;

SIR,

IT was by your assistance (enabling me) that I commenc'd a Voyage into those remote parts of the World (known to us by the painful Discovery of that memorable Gentleman Sir Fran. Drake.) Your bounty then and formerly hath engaged a retribution of my Gratitude, and not knowing how to testifie the same unto you otherwayes, I have (although with some reluctancy) adventured to obtrude upon you these rude and indigested Eight Years Observations, wherein whether I shall more shame my self or injure your accurate Judgment and better Employment in the perusal, is a question.

Epistle Dedicatory.

We read of Kings and Gods that
kindly took
A Pitcher fill'd with Water from
the Brook.

The Contemplation whereof (well
knowing your noble and generous Dis-
position) hath confirm'd in me the hope
that you will pardon my presumption,
and accept the tender of the fruits
of my Travel after this homely man-
ner, and my self as,

Sir,

Your highly obliged,

&

most humble Servant,

John Josselyn.



New-Englands RARITIES Discovered.

IN the year of our Lord 1663. May
28. upon an Invitation from my only
Brother, I departed from London, and
arrived at Boston, the chief Town in
the Massachusetts, a Colony of English-
men in New-England, the 28th of July
following.

Boston (whose longitude is 315 deg. and
42 deg. 30 min. of North Latitude) is
built on the South-west side of a Bay
large enough for the Anchorage of 500
Sail of Ships, the Buildings are handsome,
joyning one to the other as in London, with
many large streets, most of them paved
with pebble stone, in the high street to-
wards the Common there are fair Buildings
some of stone, and at the East End of the

a New-Englands Rarities.

Town one amongst the rest , built by the Shore by Mr. Gibbs a Merchant , being a stately Edifice , which it is thought will stand him in little les than 3000 l. before it be fully finished. The Town is not divided into Parishes , yet they have three fair Meeting-houses or Churches , which hardly suffice to receive the Inhabitants and Strangers that come in from all parts.

Having refreshed my self here for some time , and opportunely lighting upon a passage in a Bark belonging to a Friend of my Brothers , and bound to the Eastward , I put to sea again , and on the Fifteenth of August I arrived at Black-point , otherwise called Scarborow , the habitation of my beloved Brother , being about an hundred leagues to the Eastward of Boston ; here I resided eight years , and made it my business to discover all along the Natural , Physical , and Chyrurgical Rarities of this New-found World ,

New-England is said to begin at 40 and to end at 46 of Northerly Latitude , that is from de la Ware Bay to New-found Land .

The Sea Coasts are accounted wholesomest , the East and South Winds coming from

New-Englands Rarities. 3.

from Sea produceth warm weather , the Northwest coming over land causeth extremity of Cold , and many times strikes the Inhabitants both English and Indian with that sad Disease called there the Plague of the Back , but with us Empiema .

The Country generally is Rocky and Mountainous , and extremely overgrown with wood , yet here and there beautified with large rich Valleys , wherein are Lakes ten , twenty , yea sixty miles in compass , out of which our great Rivers have their Beginnings .

Fourscore miles (upon a direct line) to the Northwest of Scarborow , a Ridge of Mountains run Northwest and Northeast an hundred Leagues , known by the name of the White Mountains , upon which lieth Snow all the year , and is a Land-mark twenty miles off at Sea . It is rising ground from the Sea shore to these Hills , and they are inaccessible but by the Gullies which the dissolved Snow hath made ; in these Gullies grow Saven Bushes , which being taken hold of are a good help to the climbing Discoverer ; upon the top of the highest of these Mountains is a large Level or

4 New-Englands Rarities.

or Plain of a days journey over, whereon nothing grows but Mols; at the farther end of this Plain is another Hill called the *Sugar-loaf*, to outward appearance a rude heap of massie stones piled one upon another, and you may as you ascend step from one stone to another, as if you were going up a pair of stairs, but winding still about the Hill till you come to the top, which will require half a days time, and yet it is not above a Mile, where there is also a Level of about an Acre of ground, with a pond of clear water in the midst of it; which you may hear run down, but how it ascends is a mystery. From this rocky Hill you may see the whole Country round about; it is far above the lower Clouds, and from hence we beheld a Vapour (like a great Pillar) drawn up by the Sun Beams out of a great Lake or Pond into the Air, where it was formed into a Cloud. The Country beyond these Hills Northward is daunting terrible, being full of rocky Hills, as thick as Mole-hills in a Meadow, and cloathed with infinite thick Woods.

New-England is by some affirmed to be an Island, bounded on the North with the
River

New-Englands Rarities. 5

River Canada (so called from Monsieur Cane) on the South with the River *Mohegan* or *Hudsons* River, so called because he was the first that discovered it. Some will have *America* to be an Island, which out of question must needs be, if there be a Northeast passage found out into the South Sea; it contains 1152400000 Acres. The discovery of the Northwest passage (which lies within the River of *Canada*) was undertaken with the help of some Protestant Frenchmen, which left *Canada* and retired to *Boston* about the year 1669. The Northeast people of *America*, i.e. *New-England*, &c. are judged to be *Tartars* called *Samoades*, being alike in complexion, shape, habit and manners, (see the *Globe*:) Their Language is very significant, using but few words, every word having a diverse signification, which is exprest by their gesture; as when they hold their head of one side the word signifieth one thing, holding their hand up when they pronounce it signifieth another thing. Their Speeches in their Assemblies are very gravely delivered, commonly in perfect Hexamiter Verse, with great silence and attention, and answered again *ex tempore* after the same manner.

Having

6 New-Englands Rarities.

Having given you some short Notes concerning the Country in general, I shall now enter upon the proposed Discovery of the Natural, Physical, and Chyrurgical Rarities; and that I may methodically deliver them unto you, I shall cast them into this form: 1. Birds. 2. Beasts. 3. Fishes. 4. Serpents and Insects. 5. Plants, of these 1. such Plants as are common with us, 2. of such Plants as are proper to the Country, 3. of such Plants as are proper to the Country and have no name known to us, 4. of such Plants as have sprung up since the English Planted and kept Cattle there, 5. of such Garden Herbs (amongst us) as do thrive there and of such as do not. 6. Of Stones, Minerals, Metals, and Earths.

First, Of Birds.

The Humming Bird.

THe *Humming Bird*, the least of all Birds, little bigger than a *Dor*, of variable glittering Colours, they feed upon Honey, which they suck out of Blossoms and

New-Englands Rarities. 7

and Flowers with their long Needle-like Bills; they sleep all Winter, and are not to be seen till the Spring, at which time they breed in little Nests made up like a bottom of soft Silk-like matter, their Eggs no bigger than a white Pease, they hatch three or four at a time, and are proper to this Country.

The Troculus.

The Troculus, a small Bird, black and white, no bigger than a Swallow, the points of whose Feathers are sharp, which they stick into the sides of the Chymney (to rest themselves, their Legs being exceeding short) where they breed in Nests made like a Swallows Nest, but of a glewy substance, and which is not fastened to the Chymney as a Swallows Nest, but hangs down the Chymney by a clew-like string a yard long. They commonly have four or five young ones, and when they go away, which is much about the time that Swallows use to depart, they never fail to throw down one of their young Birds into the room by way of Gratitude. I have more than once observed, that against the ruin of the Family these Birds will suddenly forsake the house and come no more.

The

8 New-Englands Rarities.

The Pilhannaw.

The Pilhannaw or *Mechquan*, much like the description of the *Indian Ruck*, a monstrous great Bird, a kind of Hawk, some say an Eagle, four times as big as a Goshawk, white Mail'd, having two or three purple Feathers in her head as long as Geeses Feathers they make Pens of, the Quills of these Feathers are purple, as big as Swans Quills and transparent; her Head is as big as a Childs of a year old, a very Princely Bird; when she soars abroad, all sort of feathered Creatures hide themselves, yet she never preys upon any of them, but upon *Fawns* and *Jaccals*: She Ayries in the Woods upon the high Hills of *Ossapy*, and is very rarely or seldom seen.

The Turkie.

The *Turkie*, who is blacker than ours; I have heard several credible persons affirm, they have seen *Turkie Cocks* that have weighed forty, yea sixty pound; but out of my personal experimental knowledge I can assure you, that I have eaten my share of a *Turkie Cock*, that when he was pull'd and garbidg'd, weighed thirty pound;

New-Englands Rarities. 9

pound; and I have also seen threescore broods of young *Turkies* on the side of a Marsh, sunning of themselves in a morning betimes, but this was thirty years since, the English and the Indian having now destroyed the breed, so that 'tis very rare to meet with a wild *Turkie* in the Woods; but some of the English bring up great store of the wild kind, which remain about their Houses as tame as ours in *England*.

The Goose.

The *Goose*, of which there are three kinds, the *Gray Goose*, the *White Goose*, and the *Brant*: The *Goose* will live a long time; I once found in a *White Goose* three Hearts, she was a very old one, and so tuff, that we gladly gave her over although exceeding well roasted.

The Bloody-Flux Cured.

A Friend of mine of good Quality living sometime in *Virginia* was sore troubled for a long time with the *Bloody-Flux*, having tryed several Remedies by the advice of his Friends without any good effect, at last was induced with a longing desire to drink the Fat Dripping of

To New-Englands Rarities.

of a Goose newly taken from the Fire, which absolutely cured him, who was in despair of ever recovering his health again.

The Gripe and Vulture.

The *Gripe*, which is of two kinds, the one with a white Head, the other with a black Head, this we take for the *Vulture*: They are both cowardly *Kites*, preying upon Fish cast up on the shore. In the year 1668. there was a great mortallity of Eels in *Casco Bay*, thither resorted at the same time an infinite number of *Gripes*, insomuch that being shot by the Inhabitants, they fed their Hogs with them for some weeks; at other times you shall seldom see above two or three in a dozen miles travelling. The Quill Feathers in their Wings make excellent Text Pens, and the Feathers of their Tail are highly esteemed by the *Indians* for their Arrows, they will not sing in flying; a *Gripes* Tail is worth a *Beavers* Skin up in the Country.
A Remedy for the Coldness and pain of the Stomach.

The Skin of a *Gripe* drest with the down on, is good to wear upon the Stomach for the Pain and Coldness of it.

The

New-Englands Rarities. II.

The Osprey.

The *Osprey*, which in this Country is white mail'd.

A Remedy for the Tooth-ach.

Their Beaks excell for the Tooth-ach, picking the Gums therewith till they bleed.

The Wobble.

The *Wobble*, an ill shaped Fowl, having no long Feathers in their Pinions, which is the reason they cannot fly, not much unlike the *Pengwin*; they are in the Spring very fat, or rather oyly, but pull'd and garbidg'd, and laid to the Fire to roast, they yield not one drop.

For Aches.

Our way (for they are very soveraign for *Aches*) is to make Mummy of them, that is, to salt them well, and dry them in an earthen pot well glazed in an Oven; or else (which is the better way) to burn them under ground for a day or two, then quarter them and stew them in a Tin Stewpan with a very little water.

B

The

12 New-Englands Rarities.

The Loone.

The *Loone* is a Water Fowl, alike in shape to the *Wobble*, and as virtual for Aches, which we order after the same manner.

The Owl.

The *Owl*, *Avis devia*, which are of three kinds; the great *Gray Owl* with Ears, the little *Gray Owl*, and the *White Owl* which is no bigger than a *Thrush*.

The Turkie Buzzard.

The *Turkie Buzzard*, a kind of *Kite*, but as big as a *Turkie*, brown of colour, and very good meat.

What Birds are not to be found in New-England.

Now by what the Country hath not, you may ghes at what it hath; it hath no *Nightingals*, nor *Larks*, nor *Bulfinches*, nor *Sparrows*, nor *Blackbirds*, nor *Magpies*,

pies, nor Jackdawes, nor Popinjays, nor
Rooks, nor Pheasants, nor Woodcocks, nor
Quails, nor Robins, nor Cuckoos, &c.

Secondly, Of Beasts.

The Bear, which are generally black.

The Bear, they live four months in Caves, that is all Winter; in the Spring they bring forth their young ones, they seldom have above three Cubbs in a litter, are very fat in the Fall of the Leaf with feeding upon Acorns, at which time they are excellent Venison; their Brains are venomous; they feed much upon water Plantane in the Spring and Summer, and Berries, and also upon a shell-fish called a Horse-foot; and are never mankind, i. e. fierce, but in rutting time, and then they walk the Country twenty, thirty, forty in a company, making a hideous noise with roaring, which you may hear a mile or two before they come so near to endanger the Traveller. About four years since, Acorns being very scarce up in the Country, some numbers of them came down

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amongst the English Plantations, which generally are by the Sea side; at one Town called *Gorgiana* in the Province of *Meyn* (called also *New-Somerset-shire*) they kill'd fourscore.

For Aches and Cold Swellings.

Their Grease is very good for Aches and Cold Swellings, the Indians anoint themselves therewith from top to toe, which hardens them against the cold weather. A black Bears Skin heretofore was worth forty shillings, now you may have one for ten, much used by the English for Beds and Coverlets, and by the Indians for Coats.

For pain and lameness upon Cold.

One *Edw. Andrews* being foxt, and falling backward cross a Thought in a Shallop or Fisher-boat, and taking cold upon it, grew crooked, lame, and full of pain, was cured, lying one Winter upon Bears Skins newly flead off, with some upon him, so that he sweat every night.

The Wolf.

The *Wolf*, of which there are two kinds; one with a round ball'd Foot, and are

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are in shape like mungrel Mastiffs; the other with a flat Foot, these are liker Greyhounds, and are called *Deer Wolfs*, because they are accustomed to prey upon *Deer*. A *Wolf* will eat a *Wolf* new dead, and so do Bears as I suppose, for their dead Carkases are never found, neither by the *Indian* nor *English*. They go a clicketing twelve days, and have as many Whelps at a Litter as a Bitch. The *Indian Dog* is a Creature begotten 'twixt a *Wolf* and a *Fox*, which the *Indians* lighting upon, bring up to hunt the *Deer* with. The *Wolf* is very numerous, and go in companies, sometimes ten, twenty, more or fewer, and so cunning, that seldome any are kill'd with Guns or Traps; but of late they have inventèd a way to destroy them, by binding four Maycrl Hooks a cross with a brown thread, and then wrapping some Wool about them, they dip them in melted Tallow till it be as round and as big as an Egg; these (when any Beast hath been kill'd by the *Wolves*) they scatter by the dead Carkase, after they have beaten off the *Wolves*; about Midnight the *Wolves* are sure to return again to the place where they left the slaughtered Beast, and the

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first thing they venture upon will be these
balls of fat.

For old Aches.

A black *Wolfs* Skin is worth a *Beaver*
Skin among the *Indians*, being highly
esteemed for helping old Aches in old
people, worn as a Coat; they are not
mankind, as in *Ireland* and other Countries,
but do much harm by destroying of our
English Cattle.

The Ounce.

The *Ounce* or *Wild Cat*, is about the
bigness of two lusty *Ram Cats*, preys
upon *Deer* and our *English Poultry*: I
once found six whole *Ducks* in the belly
of one I killed by a Pond side: Their
Flesh roasted is as good as *Lamb*, and as
white.

For Aches and shrunk Sinews.

Their Grease is sovereign for all manner
of Aches and shrunk Sinews: Their Skins
are accounted good Fur, but somewhat
course,

The

The Raccoon:

The *Raccoon* liveth in hollow trees, and is about the size of a *Gib Cat*; they feed upon *Mass*, and do infest our *Indian Corn* very much; they will be exceeding fat in *Autumn*; their flesh is somewhat dark, but good food roasted.

For Bruises and Aches.

Their Fat is excellent for Bruises and Aches. Their Skins are esteemed a good deep Fur, but yet as the *Wild Cats* somewhat coarse.

The Porcupine.

The *Porcupine* in some parts of the Countrey Eastward, towards the *French*, are as big as an ordinary Mungrel Cur; a very angry Creature and dangerous, shooting a whole shower of Quills with a rowse at their enemies, which are of that nature, that wherever they stick in the flesh, they will work through in a short time if not prevented by pulling of them out. The *Indians* make use of their Quills, which are hardly a handful long, to adorn

18 New-Englands Rarities.

the edges of their birchen dishes, and weave (dying some of them red, others yellow and blew) curious bags or pouches, in works like Turkie-work:

The Beaver, *Canis Ponticus, Amphibius.*

The Beaver, whose old ones are as big as an Otter, or rather bigger, a Creature of a rare instinct, as may apparently be seen in their artificial Dam-heads to raise the water in the Ponds where they keep, and their houses having three stories, which would be too large to discourse: They have all of them four Cods hanging outwardly between their hinder legs, two of them are soft or oyly, and two solid or hard; the Indians say they are *Hermaprodites*.

For Wind in the Stomach.

Their solid Cods are much used in Physick: Our Englishwomen in this Country use the powder grated, as much as will lye upon a shilling in a draught of *Fiol Wine*, for Wind in the Stomach and Belly, and venture many times in such cases to give it to Women with Child: Their Tails are flat, and covered with Scales without hair, which

New-Englands Rarities. 19

which being flead off, and the Tail boiled, proves exceeding good meat, being all Fat, and as sweet as Marrow.

The Moose Deer.

The Moose Deer, which is a very goodly Creature, some of them twelve foot high, with exceeding fair Horns with broad Palms, some of them two fathom from the tip of one Horn to the other; they commonly have three Fawns at a time; their flesh is not dry like Deers flesh, but moist and lushious somewhat like Horse flesh (as they judge that have tasted of both) but very wholesome. The flesh of their Fawns is an incomparable dish, beyond the flesh of an Asses Foal so highly esteemed by the Romans, or that of young Spaniel Puppies so much cried up in our days in France and England.

Moose Horns better for Physick use than Harts Horns.

Their Horns are far better (in my opinion) for Physick than the Horns of other Deer, as being of a stronger nature: As for their Claws, which both Englishmen and French make use of for Elk, I cannot approve

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approve so to be from the Effects, having had some trial of it; besides, all that write of the *Elk*, describe him with a tuft of hair on the left Leg behind, a little above the pastern joyst on the outside of the Leg, not unlike the tuft (as I conceive) that groweth upon the Breast of a *Turkie Cock*, which I could never yet see upon the Leg of a *Moose*, and I have seen some number of them.

For Children breeding Teeth.

The Indian Webbes make use of the broad Teeth of the *Fawns* to hang about their Childrens Neck when they are breeding of their Teeth. The Tongue of a grown *Moose*, dried in the smoak after the Indian manner, is a dish for a *Sagamor*.

The Maccarib.

The *Maccarib*, *Caribo*, or *Pohano*, a kind of Deer, as big as a Stag, round hooved, smooth hair'd and soft as silk; their Horns grow backwards a long their backs to their rumps, and turn again a handful beyond their Nose, having another Horn in the middle of their Forehead, about half a yard long, very straight, but wreathed

New-Englands Rarities. 21
wreathed like an *Unicorns* Horn, of a brown jettie colour, and very smooth: The Creature is no where to be found, but upon Cape *Sable* in the French Quarters, and there too very rarely, they being not numerous; some few of their Skins and their streight Horns are (but very sparingly) brought to the *English*.

The Fox.

The *Fox*, which differeth not much from ours, but are somewhat less; a black *Fox Skin* heretofore was wont to be valued at fifty and sixty pound, but now you may have them for twenty shillings; indeed there is not any in *New-England* that are perfectly black, but silver hair'd, that is sprinkled with grey hairs.

The Jaccal.

The *Jaccal*, is a Creature that hunts the *Lions* prey, a shrew'd sign that there are *Lions* upon the Continent; there are those that are yet living in the Countrey, that do constantly affirm, that about six or seven and thirty years since an *Indian* shot

shot a young *Lion*, sleeping upon the body of an *Oak* blown up by the roots; with an Arrow, not far from *Cape Anne*, and sold the Skin to the *English*. But to say something of the *Jaccal*, they are ordinarily less than *Foxes*, of the colour of a gray *Rabbit*, and do not scent nothing near so strong as a *Fox*; some of the *Indians* will eat of them: Their *Grease* is good for all that *Fox Grease* is good for, but weaker; they are very numerous.

The Hare.

The *Hare* in *New-England* is no bigger than our *English Rabbits*, of the same colour, but withall having yellow and black strokes down the ribs; in Winter they are milk white, and as the Spring approacheth they come to their colour; when the Snow lies upon the ground they are very bitter with feeding upon the bark of *Spruce*, and the like.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Of Fishes.

Pliny and *Isadore* write there are not above 144 Kinds of Fishes, but to my knowledge there are nearer 300: I suppose *America* was not known to *Pliny* and *Isadore*.

A Catalogue of Fish, that is, of those that are to be seen between the English Coast and America, and those proper to the Country.

Alderling.

Alize, Alewife, because great bellied;

Olatle, Oldwife, Allow.

Anchova or Sea Minnow.

Aleport.

Albicore.

Barble.

Barracha.

Barracoutha, a Fish peculiar to the West Indies.

Barsticle.

Basse.

Sea Bishop, proper to the *Norway Seas.*

River

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River Bleak or Bley, a River Swallow.

Sea Bleak or Bley, or Sea Camelion.

Blew Fish or Hound Fish, two kinds, speckled Hound Fish, and blew Hound Fish called Horse Fish.

Bonito or Dozado, or Spanish Dolphin.

River Bream.

Sea Bream.

Cud Bream.

Bullhead or Indian Muscle.

River Bulls.

Burfish.

Burret.

Cackarel or Laxe.

Calemarie or Sea Clerk.

Catfish.

Carp.

Chare, a Fish proper to the River Wimander in Lancashire.

Sea Chough.

Chub or Chevin.

Cony Fish.

Clam or Clamp.

Sea Cob.

Cockes, or Coccles, or Coquil.

Cook Fish.

Rock Cod.

Sea Cod or Sea Whiting.

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Crab, divers kinds, as the Sea Crab, Boat-fish, River Crab, Sea Lion, &c.

Sea Cucumber.

Cunger or Sea Eel.

Cunner or Sea Roach.

Cur.

Currier, Post, or Lacquey of the Sea.

Crampfish or Torpedo.

Cuttle, or Sleeves, or Sea Angler.

Clupea, the Tunnies enemy.

Sea Cornet.

Cornuta or Horned Fish.

Dace, Dare, or Dart.

Sea Dart, Javelins.

Dogfish or Tubarone.

Dolphin.

Dorce.

Dorrie, Goldfish.

Golden-eye, Gilt pole, or Godline, Yellow-heads.

Sea Dragon or Sea Spider, Quariner.

Drum, a Fish frequent in the West Indies.

Sea Emperour or Sword Fish.

Eel, of which divers kinds.

Sea Elephant, the Leather of this Fish will never rot, excellent for Thongs.

Ears of the Sea.

Flayl Fish.

Crab,

Flomnder,

26 New-Englands Rarities.

Flownder or Fleok, the young ones are called Dabs.

Sea Flownder or Flowre.

Sea Fox.

Frogsfish.

Froftfish.

Frutola, a broad plain Fish with a Tail like a half Moon.

Sea Flea.

Gallyfish.

Grandpiss or Herring Hog, this, as all Fish of extraordinary size, are accounted Regal Fishes.

Grayling.

Greedigut.

Groundaling.

Gudgin.

Gulf.

Sea Grape.

Gull.

Gurnard.

Hake.

Haccle or Sticklebacks.

Haddock.

Horse Foot or Asses Hoof.

Herring.

Hallibut or Sea Pheasant. Some will have the Turbut all one, others distinguish them.

New-Englands Rarities. 27

them, calling the young Fish of the first Buttis, and of the other Birt. There is no question to be made of it but that they are distinct kinds of Fish.

Sea Hare.

Sea Hawk.

Hartfish.

Sea Hermit.

Henfish.

Sea Hind.

Hornbeak, Sea Ruff and Reeves.

Sea Horseman.

Hog or Flying Fish.

Sea Kite or Flying Swallow.

Lampret or Lamprel.

Lampreys or Lamprones.

Limpin.

Ling, Sea Beef; the smaller sort is called Cusk.

Sea Lanthorn.

Sea Liver.

Lobster.

Sea Lizard.

Sea Locuts.

Lump, Poddle, or Sea Owl.

Lanter.

Lux, peculiar to the River Rhine.

Sea Lights.

C

Luna,

28 New-Englands Rarities.

Luna, a very small Fish, but exceeding beautiful, broad bodied and bleuish of colour; when it swims, the Fins make a Circle like the Moon.

Maycril.

Maid.

Manatee.

Mola, a Fish like a lump of Flesh, taken in the Venetian Sea.

Millers Thumb, Mulcet or Pollard.

Molefish.

Minnow, called likewise a *Pink*; the same name is given to young *Salmon*; it is called also a *Witlin*.

Monkefish.

Morse, River or Sea Horse, fresh water *Mullet*.

Sea Mullet, Botargo or Petargo is made of their *Spawn*.

Muscle, divers kinds.

Navelfish.

Nunfish.

Needlefish.

Sea Nettle.

Oyster.

Occulata.

Perch or River Partridge.

Pollack.

New-Englands Rarities.

Piper or Gave.

Periwig.

Perimincle or

Pike, or Fresh-

Lice and Large

grown Pike.

Pilchard, where
rings they are

Pilot Fish;

Plaice or Sea Scallop.

Polipe or Pour-

Porpuise or Por-

Sus Marinus.

Priest Fish or St.

Prawn or Crangon.

Punger.

Patella.

Powt, the Feathered

River Powt.

Pursefish or In-

having a Skin

Head, like a Lizard,

will open and close.

Parratfish.

Purplefish.

Porgee.

Remora, or Suck-

Sea Raven.

Piper

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Piper or Gavefish.

Periwig.

Periwinkle or Sea Snail or Whelk.

Pike, or Fresh-water Wolf, or River Wolf,
Luce and Lucerne, which is an over-
grown Pike.

Pilchard, when they are dried as Red Her-
rings they are called Fumadoes.

Pilot Fish;

Plaice or Sea Sparrow.

Polipe or Pour-Contrel.

Porpise or Porpiss, Molebut, Sea Hog,
Sus Marinus, Turfion.

Priest Fish or Sea Priest.

Prawn or Crangone.

Punger.

Patella.

Pont, the Feathered Fish, or Fork Fish.

River Pont.

Pursefish or Indian Reversus, like an Eel,
having a Skin on the hinder part of her
Head, like a Purse, with strings, which
will open and shut.

Parratfish.

Purplefish.

Porgee.

Remora, or Suck Stone, or Stop Ship.

Sea Raven.

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Roch or Roach.
 Rochet or Rouget.
 Ruff or Pope.
 Sea Ram.
 Salmon.
 Sailfish.
 Scallop or Venus Coccole.
 Scate, or Ray, or Griftlefish; of which divers kinds, as sharp snowted Ray, Rock Ray, &c.
 Shad.
 Shallow.
 Sharpling.
 Spurling.
 Sculpin.
 Sheephead.
 Soles, or Tonguefish, or Sea Capon, or Sea Partridge.
 Seal, or Soil, or Zeal.
 Sea Calf, and (as some will have it) Molebut.
 Sheathfish.
 Sea Scales.
 Sturgeon, of the Roe of this Fish they make Caviare or Cavialtie.
 Shark or Bunch, several kinds.
 Smelt.
 Snaccot.

Shrim

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Shrimp.
 Spyfish.
 Spitefish.
 Sprat.
 Spungefish.
 Squill.
 Squid.
 Sunfish.
 Starfish.
 Swordfish.
 Tench.
 Thornback or Neptunes Beard.
 Thunnie, they cut the Fish in pieces like shingles and powder it, and this they call Melandria.
 Sea Toad.
 Tortoise, Tortoise, Tortuga, Tortisse, Turtcle or Turtle, of divers kinds.
 Trout.
 Turbut.
 Sea Tun.
 Sea Tree.
 Uraniscopus.
 Ulatife or Sawfish, having a Saw in his Forehead three foot long, and very sharp.
 Umber.
 Sea Urchin.

Sea

32 New-Englands Rarities.

Sea Unicorn or Sea Mononeros.

Whale, many kinds.

Whiting or Merling, the young ones are called *Weerlings* and *Mops*.

Whore.

Tardfish, Asses Prick or Shamefish.

The Sturgeon.

The *Sturgeon*, of whose Sounds is made *Iinglass*, a kind of Glew much used in *Physick*: This Fish is here in great plenty, and in some Rivers so numerous, that it is hazardous for Canoes and the like small Vessels to pass to and again, as in *Pechipscut* River to the Eastward.

The Cod.

The *Cod*, which is a staple Commodity in the Country.

To stop Fluxes of Blood.

In the Head of this Fish is found a Stone, or rather a Bone, which being pulveriz'd and drank in any convenient liquor, will stop Womens overflowing Courses notably; Likewise,

For

New-Englands Rarities. 33

For the Stone.

There is a Stone found in their Bellies, in a Bladder against their Navel, which being pulveriz'd and drank in White-wine Posset or Ale, is present Remedy for the Stone.

To heal a green Cut.

About their Fins you may find a kind of Lowse, which healeth a green Cut in short time.

To restore them that have melted their Grease.

Their Livers and Sounds eaten, is a good Medicine for to restore them that have melted their Grease.

The Dogfish.

The Dogfish, a ravenous Fish.

For the Toothach.

Upon whose Back grows a Thorn two or three Inches long, that helps the Tooth-ach, scarifying the Gums therewith.

Their Skins are good to cover Boxes and Instrument Cases.

The Stingray.

The *Stingray*, a large Fish, of a rough Skin, good to cover Boxes and Hasts of Knives, and Rapier sticks.

The Tortous.

The *Turtle* or *Tortous*, of which there are three kinds: 1. The *Land Turtle*; they are found in dry sandy Banks, under old Houses, and never go into the water.

For the Ptisick, Consumption, and Morbus Gallicus.

They are good for the Ptisick and Consumptions, and some say the *Morbus Gallicus*.

2. The *River Turtle*, which are venomous and stink.

3. The *Turtle* that lives in Lakes and is called in *Virginia* a *Terrapine*.

The Soile.

The *Soile* or *Sea Calf*, a Creature that brings forth her young ones upon dry land, but at other times keeps in the Sea preying upon Fish.

For

For Scalds and Burns, and for the Mother.

The *Oyl* of it is much used by the Indians, who eat of it with their Fish, and anoint their limbs therewith, and their Wounds and Sores: It is very good for Scalds and Burns; and the fume of it, being cast upon Coals, will bring Women out of the Mother Fits. The Hair upon the young ones is white, and as soft as silk; their Skins, with the Hair on, are good to make Gloves for the Winter.

The Sperma Ceti Whale.

The *Sperma Ceti Whale* differeth from the *Whales* that yield us Whale-bones, for the first hath great and long Teeth, the other is nothing but Bones with Tassels hanging from their Jaws, with which they suck in their prey.

What Sperma Ceti is.

It is not long since a *Sperma Ceti Whale* or two were cast upon the shore, not far from *Boston* in the *Massachusetts Bay*, which being cut into small pieces and boiled in Cauldrons, yielded plenty of *Oyl*; the *Oyl* put up into Hogsheads, and stow'd into Cellars for some time, Candies at the bottom,

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bottom, it may be one quarter; then the Oyl is drawn off, and the Candied Stuff put up into convenient Vessels is sold for *Sperma Ceti*, and is right *Sperma Ceti*.

For Bruises and Aches.

The Oyl that was drawn off Candies again and again, if well ordered; and is admirable for Bruises and Aches.

What Ambergreece is.

Now you must understand this *Whale* feeds upon *Ambergreece*, as is apparent, finding it in the *Whales Maw* in great quantity, but altered and excrementitious: I conceive that *Ambergreece* is no other than a kind of Mushroom growing at the bottom of some Seas; I was once shewed (by a Mariner) a piece of *Ambergreece* having a root to it like that of the land Mushroom, which the *Whale* breaking up, some scape his devouring Paunch, and is afterwards cast upon shore.

The Coccle.

A kind of *Coccle*, of whose Shell the Indians make their Beads called *Wompam-peag* and *Mohaicks*, the first are white, the other blew, both Orient, and beautified

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tified with a purple Vein. The white Beads are very good to stanch Blood.

The Scarlet Muscle.

The *Scarlet Muscle*, at *Paschatawey* a Plantation about fifty leagues by Sea Eastward from *Boston*, in a small *Cove* called *Bakers Cove* there is found this kind of *Muscle* which hath a purple Vein, which being prickt with a Needle yieldeth a perfect purple or scarlet juice, dying Linnen so that no washing will wear it out, but keeps its lustre many years: We mark our Handkerchiefs and Shirts with it.

Fish of greatest Esteem in the West-Indies.

The Indians of *Peru* esteem of three Fishes more than any other, viz. the *Sea Tortoise*, the *Tubaron*, and the *Manate* or *Sea Cow*; but in *New-England* the Indians have in greatest request, the *Bass*, the *Sturgeon*, the *Salmon*, the *Lamprey*, the *Eel*, the *Frost-fish*, the *Lobster* and the *Clam*.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, Of Serpents, and Insects.

The Pond Frog.

THe Pond Frog, which chirp in the Spring like Sparows, and croke like Toads in Autumn: Some of these when they set upon their breech are a Foot high; the Indians will tell you, that up in the Country there are Pond Frogs as big as a Child of a year old.

For Burns, Scalds, and Inflammations.

They are of a glistering brats colour, and very fat, which is excellent for Burns and Scaldings, to take out the Fire, and heal them, leaving no Scar; and is also very good to take away any Inflammation.

The Rattle Snake.

The Rattle Snake, who poysons with a Vapour that comes thorough two crooked Fangs in their Mouth; the hollow of these Fangs are as black as Ink: The Indians, when weary with travelling, will take

take them up with their bare hands, laying hold with one hand behind their Head, with the other taking hold of their Tail, and with their teeth tear off the Skin of their Backs, and feed upon them alive; which they say refresheth them.

For frozen Limbs, Aches, and Bruises.

They have Leafs of Fat in their Bellies, which is excellent to annoint frozen Limbs, and for Aches and Bruises wondrous sovereign. Their Hearts swallowed fresh is a good Antidote against their Venome, and their Liver (the Gall taken out) bruised and applied to their Bitings is a present Remedy.

Of Insects.

A Bug.

There is a certain kind of Bug like a Beetle, but of a glistering brats colour, with four strong Tintel Wings; their Bodies are full of Corruption or white Matter like a Maggot; being dead, and kept a while, they will stench odiously; they beat the Humming Birds from the Flowers.

The

The Wasp.

The *Wasps* in this Countrey are pied, black and white, breed in Hives made like a great Pine Apple, their entrance is at the lower end, the whole Hive is of an Ash Colour, but of what matter its made no man knows; Wax it is not, neither will it melt nor fry, but will take fire suddenly like Tinder: This they fasten to a Bow, or build it round about a low Bush, a Foot from the ground.

The flying Gloworm.

The flying *Gloworm*, flying in dark Summer Nights like sparks of Fire in great number; they are common likewise in *Palestina*.

Fifthly,

Fifthly, Of Plants.

AND

1. Of such Plants as are common with us in ENGLAND.

H Edg-hog-grass.
Mattweed.

Cats-tail.

Stichwort, commonly taken here by ignorant People for *Eyebright*; it blows in June.

Blew Flower-de-lace; the roots are not knobby, but long and straight, and very white, with a multitude of strings.

To provoke Vomit and for Bruises.

It is excellent for to provoke Vomiting, and for Bruises on the Feet or Face. They Flower in June, and grow upon dry sandy Hills as well as in low wet Grounds.

Yellow bastard Daffodill; it flowereth in May, the green leaves are spotted with black spots.

Dogstones, a kind of *Satyrion*, whereof there are several kinds growth in our Salt Marshes.

To

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To procure Love.

I once took notice of a wanton Womans compounding the solid Roots of this Plant with Wine, for an Amorous Cup ; which wrought the desired effect.

Watercresses.

Red Lillies grow all over the Country innumerably amongst the small Bushes, and flower in June.

Wild Sorrel.

Alders Tongue comes not up till June ; I have found it upon dry hilly grounds , in places where the water hath stood all Winter , in August , and did then make Oyntment of the Herb new gathered ; the fairest Leaves grow amongst short Hawthorn Bushes , that are plentifully growing in such hollow places .

One Blade.

Lilly Convallie , with the yellow Flowers , grows upon rocky banks by the Sea .

Water Plantane , here called Water-suck-leaves .

For Burns and Scalds , and to draw Water out of swell'd Legs .

It is much used for Burns and Scalds , and to draw water out of swell'd Legs . Bears feed much upon this Plant , so do the Moose Deer .

Sea

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Sea Plantane , three kinds .

Small-water Archer .

Autumn Bell Flower .

White Hellebore , which is the first Plant that springs up in this Country , and the first that withers ; it grows in deep black Mould and Wet , in such abundance , that you may in a small compass gather whole Cart-loads of it .

Wounds and Aches Cured by the Indians .

For the Tooth-ach . For Herpes milliares .

The Indians Cure their Wounds with it , annoiting the Wound first with Racoons greese , or Wild-Cats greese , and strewing upon it the powder of the Roots ; and for Aches they scarifie the grieved part , and annoit it with one of the foresaid Oyls , then strew upon it the powder : The powder of the Root put into a hollow Tooth , is good for the Tooth-ach : The Root sliced thin and boyled in Vineager , is very good against Herpes Milliaris .

Arfsmart , both kinds .

Sprge Time , it grows upon dry sandy Sea Banks , and is very like to Rupter-wort , it is full of Milk .

Rupter-wort , with the white flower .

Jagged Rose-penny-wort .

D

Soda

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Soda bariglia, or *massacote*, the Ashes of Soda, of which they make Glasses.

Glass-wort, here called *Berrelia*, it grows abundantly in Salt Marshes.

St. John's-Wort.

St. Peter's-Wort.

Speed-well Chick-weed.

Malefluellin, or *Speed-well.*

Upright Peniroyal.

Wild-Mint.

Cat-Mint.

Egrimony.

The lesser *Clot-Bur.*

Water Lilly, with yellow Flowers, the Indians Eat the Roots, which are long a boiling, they tast like the Liver of a Sheep, the *Moose Deer* feed much upon them, at which time the Indians kill them, when their heads are under water.

Dragons, their leaves differ from all the kinds with us, they come up in *Junc.*

Violets of three kinds, the White Violet which is sweet, but not so strong as our Blew Violets; Blew Violets without sent, and a Reddish Violet without sent; they do not blow till *Junc.*

For

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For swell'd Legs.

Wood-bine, good for hot swellings of the Legs, fomenting with the decoction, and applying the *Feces* in the form of a *Cataplasme*.

Salomons-Seal, of which there is three kinds; the first common in *England*, the second, *Virginia Salomons-Seal*, and the third, differing from both, is called *Treacle Berries*, having the perfect tast of *Treacle* when they are ripe; and will keep good along while; certainly a very wholesome Berry, and medicinable.

Doves-Foot.

Herb Robert.

Knobby Cranes Bill.

For *Agues*.

Ravens-Claw, which flowers in *May*; and is admirable for *Agues*.

Cinkfoil.

Tormentile.

Avens, with the leaf of *Mountaine-Avens*, the flower and root of *English Avens*.

Strawberries.

Wild Angelica, *majoris* and *minoris*.

Alexanders, which grow upon Rocks by the Sea shore.

D 2

Yellow

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Tarrow, with the white Flower.

Columbines, of a flesh colour, growing upon Rocks.

Oak of Hierusalem.

Achariston is an excellent Medicine for stopping of the Lungs upon Cold, Ptisick &c.

Oak of Cappadocia, both much of a nature, but Oak of Hierusalem is stronger in operation; excellent for stuffing of the Lungs upon Colds, shortness of Wind, and the Ptisick; maladies that the Natives are often troubled with: I helped several of the Indians with a Drink made of two Gallons of Molasses wort, (for in that part of the Country where I abode, we made our Beer of Molasses, Water, Bran, chips of Sassafras Root, and a little Wormwood, well boiled,) into which I put of Oak of Hierusalem, Cat mint, Sowthistle, of each one handful, of Enula Campana Root one Ounce, Liquorice scrap'd bruised and cut in peieces, one Ounce, Sassafras Root cut into thin chips, one Ounce, Anny-seed and sweet Fennel-seed, of each one Spoonful bruised; boil these in a close Pot, upon a soft Fire to the consumption of one Gallon, then take it off, and strain it gently; you may if you will

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boil the streined liquor with Sugar to a Syrup, then when it is Cold, put it up into Glas Bottles, and take thereof three or four spoonfuls at a time, letting it run down your throat as leasurely as possibly you can; do thus in the morning, in the Afternoon, and at Night going to bed.

Goose-Grass, or Clivers.

Fearn.

Brakes.

Wood sorrel, with the yellow flower.

Elm.

Line Tree, both kinds.

A way to draw out Oyl of Akrons, or the like, &c.

Maple; of the Ashes of this Tree the Indians make a lye, with which they force out Oyl from Oak Akorns that is highly esteemed by the Indians.

Dew-Grass.

Earth-Nut, which are of divers kinds, one bearing very beautiful Flowers.

Fuss-Balls, very large.

Mushrooms, some long and no bigger than ones finger, others jagged flat, round, none like our great Mushrooms in England, of these some are of a Scarlet colour, others a deep Yellow, &c.

Blew

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Blew flowered Pimpernel.

Noble Liver-wort, one sort with white flowers, the other with blew.

Black-Berry.

Dew-Berry.

Rasp-Berry, here called Mul-berry.

Goose-Berries, of a deep red Colour.

Haw-thorn, the Haws being as big as Services, and very good to eat, and not so astringent as the Haws in England.

Toad flax.

Pellamont, or Mountain time.

Mouse-eat Minor.

The making of Oyl of Akrons. To strengthen weak Members. For Scall'd-heads.

There is Oak of three kinds, white, red and black, the white is excellent to make Canoes of, Shallopes, Ships, and other Vessels for the Sea, and for Claw-board, and Pipe-staves, the black is good to make Waynscot of; and out of the white Oak Acorns, (which is the Acorn Bears delight to feed upon): The Natives draw an Oyl, taking the rottenest Maple Wood, which being burnt to ashes, they make a strong Lye therewith, wherein they boyl their white Oak-Acorns until the Oyl swim on the top in great quantity; they

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they fleet off, and put into bladders to anoint their naked Limbs, which corroborates them exceedingly; they eat it likewise with their Meat, it is an excellent clear and sweet Oyl: Of the Moss that grows at the roots of the white Oak the Indeffes make a strong decoction, with which they help their Papouses or young Childrens scall'd Heads.

Juniper, which Cardanus saith is Cedar in hot Countries, and Juniper in cold Countries; it is hear very dwarfish and shrubby, growing for the most part by the Sea side.

Willow.

Spurge Lawrel, called here Poyson berry, it kills the English Cattle if they chance to feed upon it, especially Calves.

Gaul, or noble Mirtle.

Elder.

Dwarf Elder.

For a Cut with a Bruse.

Alder; An Indian Bruising and Cutting of his Knee with a fall, used no other remedy, than Alder Bark chewed fasting, and laid to it, which did soon heal it.

To take Fire out of a Burn.

The decoction is also excellent to take the

50 New-Englands Rarities.

the Fire out of a Burn or Scald.

For Wounds and Cuts.

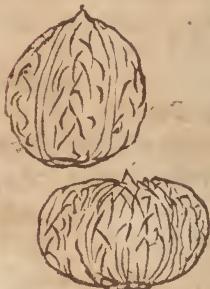
For Wounds and Cuts make a strong decoction of Bark of Alder, pour of it into the Wound, and drink thereof.

Hazel.

For sore Mouths, falling of the Pallat.

Filberd, both with hairy husks upon the Nuts, and setting hollow from the Nut, and fill'd with a kind of water of an astringent taste; it is very good for sore Mouths, and falling of the Pallat, as is the whole green Nut before it comes to Kernel, burnt and pulverized. The Kernels are seldom without maggots in them.

The Figure of the Walnut.



Walnut; the Nuts differ much from ours in Europe, they being smooth, much like a Nutmeg in shape, and not much bigger; some three cornered, all of them but thinly replenished with Kernels.

Chestnuts,

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Chestnuts; very sweet in taste, and may be (as they usually are) eaten raw; the Indians sell them to the English for twelve Pence the bushel.

Betck.

Ash.

Quick-beam, or Wild-Ash,
Coals of Birch pulverized and wrought with the white of an Egg to a Salve, is a gallant Remedy for dry scurfy Sores upon the Shins; and for Bruised Wounds and Cuts.

Birch, white and black; the bark of Birch is used by the Indians for bruised Wounds and Cuts, boyled very tender, and stamp't betwixt two Stones to a Plaister, and the decoction thereof poured into the Wound; And also to fetch the Fire out of Burns and Scalds.

Poplar, but differing in leaf.

Plumb Tree, several kinds, bearing some long, round, white, yellow, red, and black Plums; all differing in their Fruit from those in England.

Wild Parcellane.

Wood-wax, wherewith they dye many pretty Colours.

Red and Black Currans.

For

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For the Gout, or any Ach.

Spunck, an excrescence growing out of black Birch, the Indians use it for Touchwood; and therewith they help the *Sciatica*, or Gout of the Hip, or any great Ach, burning the Patient with it in two or three places upon the Thigh, and upon certain Veins.

2. Of such Plants as are proper to the Country.

To ripen any Impostume or Swelling. For sore Mouths. The New-Englands Standing Dish.

*I*ndian Wheat, of which there is three sorts, yellow, red, and blew; the blew is commonly Ripe before the other a Month: Five or Six Grains of Indian Wheat hath produced in one year 600. It is hotter than our Wheat and clammy; excellent in Cataplasms to ripen any Swelling or impostume. The decoction of the blew Corn, is good to wash sore Mouths with: It is light of digestion, and the English make a kind of Loblolly of it,

to

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to eat with Milk, which they call *Sampe*; they beat it in a Morter, and sift the flower out of it; the remainer they call *Hommey*, which they put into a Pot of two or three Gallons, with Water, and boyl it upon a gentle Fire till it be like a Hasty Pudden; they put of this into Milk, and so eat it. Their Bread also they make of the *Hommey* so boiled, and mix their Flower with it, cast it into a deep Bason in which they form the Loaf, and then turn it out upon the Peel, and presently put it into the Oven before it spreads abroad; the Flower makes excellent Puddens.

Bastard Calamus Aromaticus, agrees with the description, but is not barren; they flower in July, and grow in wet places, as about the brinks of Ponds.

To keep the Feet warm.

The English make use of the Leaves to keep their Feet warm. There is a little Beast called a *Muskquash*, that liveth in small Houses in the Ponds, like Mole Hills, that feed upon these Plants; their Cods sent as sweet and as strong as Musk, and will last along time handsomly wrap'd up in Cotton wool; they are very good to lay amongst Cloaths. May is the best time

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time to kill them, for then their Gods sent
strongest.

Wild-Leekes, which the Indians use
much to eat with their fish.

A Plant like *Knavers-Mustard*, called
New-England Mustard:

Mountain-Lillies, bearing many yellow
Flowers, turning up their Leaves like the
Martigon, or *Turks Cap*, spotted with
small spots as deep as Saffron; they
Flower in July.

One Berry, or *Herb True Love*. See
the Figure.

Tobacco, there is not much of it Planted
in New-England; the Indians make use
of a small kind with short round leaves,
called *Pooke*.

For Burns and Scalds.

With a strong decoction of Tobacco
they Cure Burns and Scalds, boiling it in
Water from a Quart to a Pint, then wash
the Sore therewith, and strew on the pow-
der of dried Tobacco.

Hollow Leaved Lavender, is a Plant that
grows in salt Marshes overgrown with
Moss, with one straight stalk about the
bigness of an Oat straw, better than a
Cubit high; upon the top standeth one

fantasti-



Hollow Leav'd Lavender.

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fantastical Flower, the Leaves grow close from the root, in shape like a Tankard, hollow, tough, and always full of Water, the Root is made up of many small strings, growing only in the Moss, and not in the Earth, the whole Plant comes to its perfection in *August*, and then it has Leaves, Stalks, and Flowers as red as blood, excepting the Flower which hath some yellow admixt. I wonder where the knowledge of this Plant hath slept all this while, i.e. above Forty Years.

For all manner of Fluxes.

It is excellent for all manner of Fluxes.

Live for ever, a kind of Cad-weed.

Tree Primeroose, taken by the Ignorant for Scabious.

A Solar Plant, as some will have it.

Maiden Hair, or *Cappellus veneris vermum*, which ordinarily is half a Yard in height. The Apothecaries for shame now will substitute Wall-Rue no more for Maiden Hair, since it grows in abundance in New-England, from whence they may have good store.

Pirola, Two kinds. See the Figures, both of them excellent Wound Herbs.

Homer's Molley.

Lys

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Lysimachus, or *Loose Strife*, it grows in dry grounds in the open Sun four foot high, Flowers from the middle of the Plant to the top, the Flowers purple, standing upon a small sheath or cod, which when it is ripe breaks and puts forth a white silken down, the stalk is red, and as big as ones Finger.

Marygold of Peru, of which there are two kinds, one bearing black seeds, the other black and white streak'd, this bear eth the fairest flowers, commonly but one upon the very top of the stalk.

Treacle-Berries. See before *Salomons Seal*.

Oak of Hierusalem. See before.

Oak of Cappadocia. See before.

Earth-Nuts, differing much from those in England, one sort of them bears a most beautiful Flower.

For the Scurvy and Dropsie.

Sea-Tears, they grow upon the Sea banks in abundance, they are good for the Scurvy and Dropsie, boiled and eaten as a Sallade, and the broth drunk with it.

Indian Beans, better for *Physick* use than other Beans.

Indian Beans, falsely called *French bean*, are better for *Physick* and *Chyrurgery* than

New-Englands Rarities. 57

than our Garden Beans. *Probatum est*:

Squashes, but more truly *Squantesquashes*, a kind of *Mellon*, or rather *Gourd*, for they oftentimes degenerate into *Gourds*; some of these are green, some yellow, some longish like a *Gourd*, others round like an *Apple*, all of them pleasant food boyled and buttered, and season'd with Spice; but the yellow *Squash* called an *Apple Squash*, because like an *Apple*, and about the bigness of a *Pome-water*, is the best kind; they are much eaten by the *Indians* and the *English*, yet they breed the small white Worms (which *Physitians* call *Ascarides*,) in the long Gut that vex the Fundament with a perpetual itching, and a desire to go to stool.

Water-Mellon, it is a large Fruit, but nothing near so big as a *Pompion*, colour, smoother, and of a sad Gras green rounder, or more rightly *Sap-green*; with some yellowness admixt when ripe; the seeds are black, the flesh or pulpe exceeding juicy.

For heat and thirst in Feavers.

It is often given to those sick of Feavers, and other hot Diseases with good success.

New-

58 New-Englands Rarities.

New-England Daysie, or Primrose, is the second kind of Navel Wort in Johnson upon Gerard; it flowers in May, and grows amongst Moss upon hilly Grounds and Rocks that are shady.

For Burns and Scalds.

It is very good for Burns and Scalds.

An Achariston, or Medicine deserving thanks.

An Indian whose Thumb was swell'd, and very much inflamed, and full of pain, increasing and creeping along to the wrist, with little black spots under the Thumb against the Nail; I Cured it with this Umbellicus veneris Root and all, the Yolk of an Egg, and Wheat flower, f. Cataplasm.

Briony of Peru, (we call it though it grown hear) or rather Scammony; some take it for Mechoacan: The green Juice is absolutely Poyson; yet the Root when dry may safely be given to strong Bodies.

Red and Black Currence. See before.

Wild Damask Roses, single, but very large and sweet, but stiptick.

Sweet Fern, the Roots run one within another like a Net, being very long and spreading abroad under the upper crust of the

New-Englands Rarities; 59

the Earth, sweet in taste, but withal astrigent; much hunted after by our Swine: The Scotch-men that are in New-England have told me that it grows in Scotland.

For Fluxes.

The People boyl the tender tops in Molasses Beer, and in Possets for Fluxes, for which it is excellent.

Sarsaparilia, a Plant not yet sufficiently known by the English: Some say it is a Kind of Bind Weed, we have in New-England two Plants, that go under the name of Sarsaparilla, the one not above a foot in height without Thorns, the other having the same Leaf, but is a Shrub as high as a Goose Berry Bush, and full of sharp Thorns; this I esteem as the right; by the shape and savor of the Roots, but rather by the effects answerable to that we have from other parts of the World; It groweth upon dry Sandy banks by the Sea side, and upon the banks of Rivers, so far as the Salt water flowes; and within Land up in the Country, as some have reported.

Bill Berries, two kinds, Black and Sky Coloured, which is more frequent.

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To cool the heat of Feavers, and quench Thirst.

They are very good to allay the burning heat of Feavers, and hot Agues, either in Syrup or Conserve.

A most excellent Summer Dish.

They usually eat of them put into a Basin, with Milk, and sweetned a little more with Sugar and Spice, or for cold Stomachs, in Sack. The Indians dry them in the Sun, and sell them to the English by the Bushell, who make use of them instead of Currence, putting of them into Puddens, both boyled and baked, and into Water Grnel.

Knot Berry, or Clowde Berry, seldom ripe.

Sumach, differing from all that I did ever see in the Herbalists; our English Cattle devour it most abominably, leaving neither Leaf nor Branch, yet it sprouts again next Spring.

For Colds.

The English use to boyl it in Beer, and drink it for Colds; and so do the Indians, from whom the English had the Medicine.

Wild Cherry, they grow in clusters like Grapes,

New-Englands Rarities. 61

Grapes, of the same bigness, blackish, red when ripe, and of a harsh taste.

For Fluxes.

They are also good for Fluxes.

Transplanted and manured, they grow exceeding fair.

Board Pine, is a very large Tree two or three Fadom about.

For Wounds.

It yields a very soveraign Turpentine or the Curing of desperate Wounds.

For Stabbs.

The Indians make use of the Moss boiled in Spring Water, for Stabbs, pouring in the Liquor, and applying the boiled Moss well stamp'd or beaten betwixt two stones.

For Burning and Scalding.

And for Burning and Scalding, they first take out the fire with a strong decoction of Alder Bark; then they lay upon it a Playster of the Bark of *Board Pine* first boyled tender, and beat to a Playster betwixt two stones.

To take Fire out of a Burn.

One Christopher Luxe, a Fisher-man, having burnt his Knee Pan, was healed

62 New-Englands Rarities.

again by an Indian Webb, or Wife, (for so they call those Women that have Halbands;) She first made a strong decoction of Alder bark, with which she took out the Fire by Imbrocation, or letting of it drop upon the Sore, which would smoak notably with it; then she Playstered it with the Bark of Board Pine, or Hemlock Tree, boyled soft and stamp'd betwixt two stones, till it was as thin as brown Paper, and of the same Colour, she anointed the Playster with Soyles Oyl, and the Sore likewise, then she laid it on warm, and sometimes she made use of the bark of the Larch Tree.

To eat out proud Flesh in a Sore.

And to eat out the proud Flesh, they take a kind of Earth Nut boyled and stamped, and last of all, they apply to the Sore the Roots of Water Lillies boiled and stamped betwixt two stones, to a Playster.

For Stitches.

The Firr Tree, or Pitch Tree, the Tar that is made of all sorts of Pitch Wood is an excellent thing to take away those desperate Stitches of the Sides, which perpetually afflicteth those poor People that are stricken

New-Englands Rarities. 63

stricken with the Plague of the Back.

Note, You must make a large Toast, or Cake slit and dip it in the Tar, and bind it warm to the Side.

The most common Diseases in New England.

The Black Pox, the Spotted Feaver, the Griping of the Guts, the Dropsic, and the Sciatica, are the killing Diseases in New-England.

The Larch Tree, which is the only Tree of all the Pines, that sheds his Leaves before Winter; The other remaining Green all the Year: This is the Tree from which we gather that useful purging excrence Agarick.

For Wounds and Cuts.

The Leaves and Gum are both very good to heal Wounds and Cuts.

For Wounds with Bruises.

I Cured once a desperate Bruise with a Cut upon the Knee Pan, with an Ungent made with the Leaves of the Larch Tree, and Hogs Grease, but the Gum is best.

Spruce is a goodly Tree, of which they make Masts for Ships, and Sail Yards: It is generally conceived by those that have skill

64 New-Englands Rarities.

skill in Building of Ships, that here is absolutely the best Trees in the World, many of them being three Fathom about, and of great length.

An Acharifton for the Scurvy.

The tops of Green Spruce Boughs boiled in Bear, and drunk, is assuredly one of the best Remedies for the Scurvy, restoring the Infected party in a short time; they also make a Lotion of some of the decoction, adding Hony and Allum.

Hemlock Tree, a kind of *Spruce*, the bark of this Tree serves to dye Tawny; the Fishers Tan their Sails and Nets with it.

To break Sore or Swelling.

The Indians break and heal their Swellings and Sorés with it; boyling the inner Bark of young *Hemlock* very well, then knocking of it betwixt two stones to a Playster, and annoighting or soaking it in Soyls Oyl, they apply it to the Sore: It will break a Sore Swelling speedily.

One Berry, Herba Paris, or True Love.

Sassafras, or Ague Tree.

For

New-Englands Rarities. 65

For heat in Feavers.

The Chips of the Root boyled in Beer is excellent to allay the hot rage of Feavers, being drunk:

For Bruises and dry Blows.

The Leaves of the same Tree are very good made into an Oyntment, for Bruises and dry Blows. The Bark of the Root we use instead of Cynamon; and it is Sold at the Barbadoes for two Shillings the Pound.

And why may not this be the Bark the Jesuits Powder was made of, that was so Famous not long since in England, for Agues?

Cran Berry, or *Bear Berry*, because Bears use much to feed upon them, is a small trayling Plant that grows in Salt Marshes that are over-grown with Moss; the tender Branches (which are reddish) run out in great length, lying flat on the ground, where at distances, they take Root, over-spreading sometimes half a score Acres, sometimes in small patches of about a Rood or the like; the Leaves are like Box, but greener, thick and glistening; the Blossoms are very like the Flowers of

E 4

our

our English Night Shade, after which succeed the Berries, hanging by long small foot stalks, no bigger than a hair; at first they are of a pale yellow Colour, afterwards red, and as big as a Cherry; some perfectly round, others Oval, all of them hollow, of a fower astringent taste; they are ripe in August and September.

For the Scurvy.

They are excellent against the Scurvy,

For the heat in Feavers.

They are also good to allay the fervour of hot Diseases.

The Indians and English use them much, boylng them with Sugar for Sauce to eat with their Meat; and it is a delicate Sauce, especially for roasted Mutton: Some make Tarts with them as with Goose Berries.

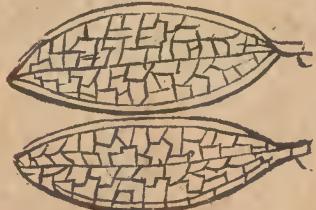
Vine, much differing in the Fruit, all of them very fleshy, some reasonably pleasant; others have a taste of Gun Powder, and these grow in Swamps, and low wet Grounds.

3: Of such Plants as are proper to the Country, and have no Name.

(i.)

Pirola, or Winter Green, that kind which grows with us in England is common in New-England, but there is another plant which I judge to be a kind of Pirola, and proper to this Country, a very beautiful Plant; The shape of the Leaf and the just bigness of it you may see in the Figure.

The Leaf of the Plant judged to be a kind of Pirola.



The Ground whereof is a Sap Green; embroydered (as it were) with many pale yellow Ribs, the whole Plant in shape is like

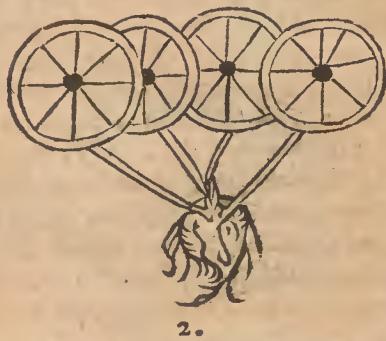
68 New-Englands Rarities.

like *Semper vivum*, but far less, being not above a handful high, with one slender stalk, adorned with small pale yellow Flowers like the other *Pirola*. It groweth not every where, but in some certain small spots overgrown with Moss, close by swamps and shady; they are green both Summer and Winter.

For wounds.

They are excellent Wound Herbs, but this I judge to be the better by far.

Probatum est.



2.

This Plant was brought to me by a neighbour, who (wandering in the Woods to find out his strayed Cattle,) lost himself for

New-Englands Rarities. 69

for two Dayes, being as he gheſſed eight or ten Miles from the Sea-side. The Root was pretty thick and black, having a number of small black strings growing from it, the stalks of the Leaves about a handful long, the Leaves were round and as big as a Silver five Shilling piece, of a sap or dark green Colour, with a line or ribb as black as Jeat round the Circumference, from whence came black lines or ribs at equal distance, all of them meeting in a black spot in the Center. If I had staid longer in the Country, I should have purpoſely made a Journey into thofe Parts where it was gathered, to discover if poſſible, the Stalk and Flower; but now I ſhall refer it to thofe that are younger, and better able to undergo the pains and trouble of finding it out; for I underſtood by the Natives, that it is not common, that is, every where to be found, no more then the embroideryed *Pirola*, which alſo is a moſt elegant Plant, and which I did endeavour to bring over, but it periſhed at Sea.

For Wounds.

Clownes all heal, of New-England, is another Wound Herb not Inferior to ours,

70 New-Englands Rarities.

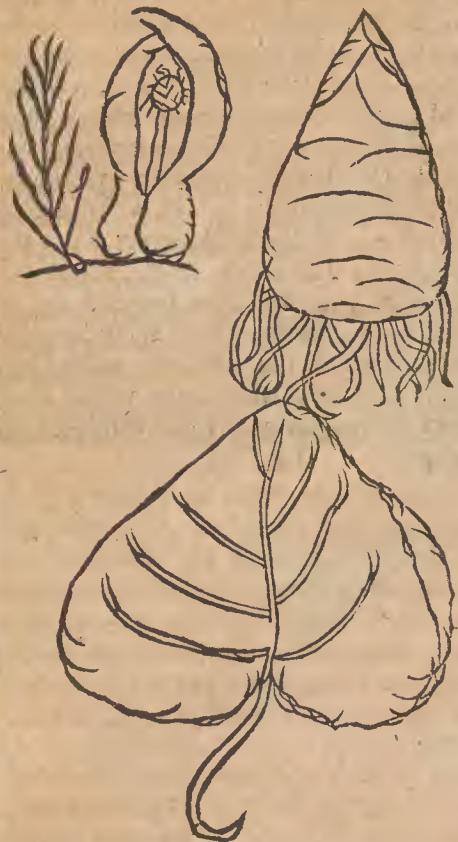
ours, but rather beyond it; Some of our English practitioners take it for *Vervene*, and use it for the same, wherein they are grossly mistaken.

The Leaf is like a Nettle Leaf, but narrower and longer; the stalk about the bigness of a Nettle stalk, Champhered and hollow, and of a dusky red Colour; the Flowers are blew, small, and many, growing in spoky tufts at the top, and are not hooded, but having only four round Leaves, after which followeth an infinite of small longish light brown Seed; the Roots are knotty and matted together with an infinite number of small white strings; the whole Plant is commonly two Cubits high, bitter in taste, with a Rosenie favour.

(3.)

This Plant is one of the first that springs up after White *Hellibore*, in the like wet and black grounds, commonly by *Hellibore*, with a sheath or Hood like Dragons, but the pestle is of another shape, that is, having a round Purple Ball on the top of it, beset (as it were) with Burs; the hood shoots forth immediately from the Root, before any Leaf appears, having a Green sprig

New-Englands Rarities. 71



72 New-Englands Rarities.

sprig growing fast by it, like the smaller *Horse Tayl*, about the latter end of April the Hood and Sprig wither away, and there comes forth in the root a Bud, like the Bud of the *Walnut Tree*, but bigger; the top of it is of a pale Green Colour, covered with brown skins like an Onion, white underneath the Leaves, which spread in time out of the Bud, grow from the root with a stalk a Foot long; and are as big as the great *Bur Dock* Leaves, and of the colour; the Roots are many, and of the bigness of the steel of a Tobacco Pipe, and very white; the whole Plant sentts as strong as a Fox; it continues till August.

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A Branch of the Humming Bird Tree.



(4.)

This Plant the *Humming Bird* feedeth upon, it groweth likewise in wet grounds, and is not at its full growth till *July*, and then it is two Cubits high and better, the Leaves are thin, and of a pale green Colour, some of them as big as a Nettle Leaf, it spreads into many Branches, knotty at the setting on, and of a purple Colour, and garnished on the top with many hollow dangling Flowers of a bright yellow Colour, speckled with a deeper yellow as it were shadowed, the Stalkes are as hollow as a Kix; and so are the Roots, which are transparent, very tender, and full of a yellowish juice.

For Bruises and Aches upon Stroaks.

The Indians make use of it for Aches, being bruised between two stones, and laid to cold, but made (after the English manner) into an unguent with Hogs Grease, there is not a more sovereign remedy for bruises of what kind soever, and for Aches upon Stroaks.

In *August*, 1670. in a Swamp amongst Alders, I found a sort of Tree Sow Thistle, the Stalks of some two or three Inches, about,

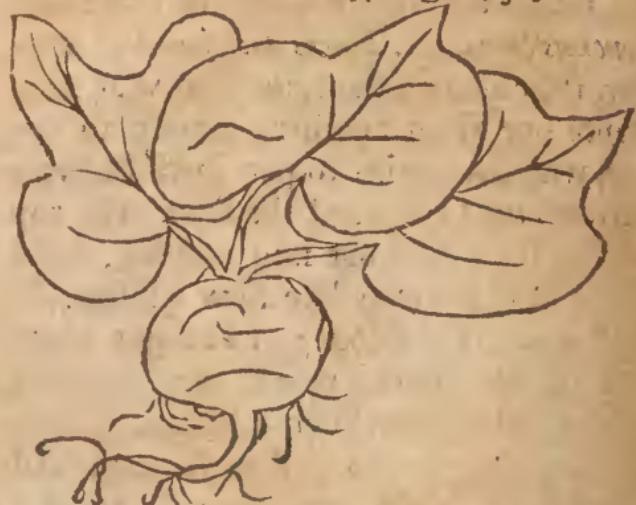
about, as hollow as a Kix and very brittle, the Leaves were smooth, and in shape like *Sonchus levis*, i. e. *Hares Lettice*, but longer, some about a Foot, these grow at a distance one from another, almost to the top, where it begins to put forth Flowers between the Leaves and the Stalk, the top of the stalk runs out into a spike, beset about with Flowers like Sow Thistle, of a blew or azure colour: I brought home one of the Plants which was between twelve and thirteen Foot in length, I wondered at it the more for that so large and tall a Plant should grow from so small a Root, consisting of slender white strings little bigger than Bents, and not many of them, and none above a Finger long, spreading under the upper crust of the Earth; the whole Plant is full of Milk, and of a strong favour.

(5.)

This Plant I found in a gloomy dry Wood under an Oak, 1670. the 18th of August, afterwards I found it in open Champain grounds, but yet somewhat scarce: The Root is about the bigness of a French Walnut, the Bark thereof is

76 New-Englands Rarities.

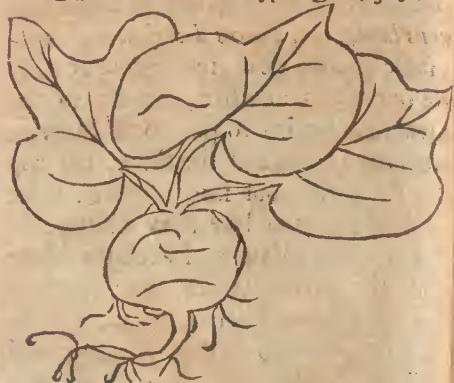
The Plant when it springs up first.



brown, and rugged, within of a yellowish Colour, from whence ariseth a slender stalk, no bigger than an Oat straw, about two Cubits in height, somewhat better then a handful above the Root shooteth out one Leaf of a Grass Green colour, and an Inch or two above that, another Leaf, and so four or five at a greater distance one from another, till they come within a handful of the top, where upon slender foot stalks grow the Flowers four or five, more or fewer, clustering together in pale long green husks milk white, consisting of ten small Leaves, snipt a little on the edges with

76 New-Englands Rarities.

The Plant when it springs up first.



brown, and rugged, within of a yellowish Colour, from whence ariseth a slender stalk, no bigger than an Oat straw, about two Cubits in height, somewhat better than a handful above the Root shooteth out one Leaf of a Grass Green colour, and an Inch or two above that, another Leaf, and so four or five at a greater distance one from another, till they come within a handful of the top, where upon slender foot stalks grow the Flowers four or five, more or fewer, clustering together in pale long green husks milk white, consisting often small Leaves, snipt a little on the edges

with

New-Englands Rarities. 77

The Figure of the Plant when it is at full growth.

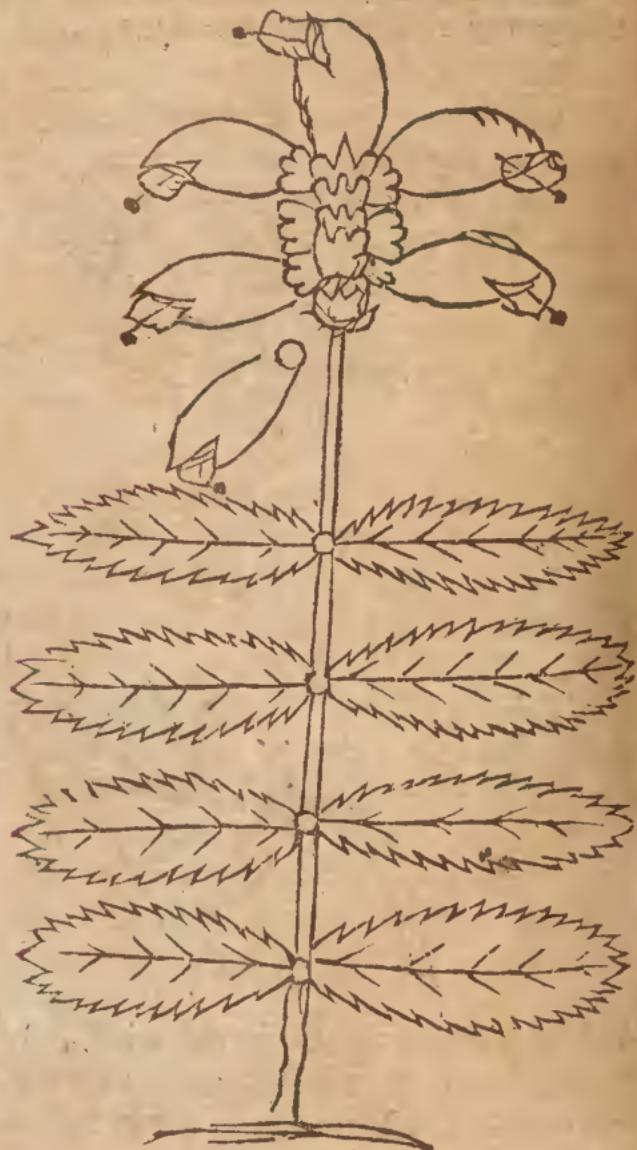


with purple hair threads in the midst; the whole Plant is of a brakish taste: When it is at its full growth the stalks are as red as Blood.

F 2

6. This

78 New-Englands Rarities.



(6.)

This Plant Flowers in *August*, and grows in wet Ground; it is about three or four foot in height, having a square slender stalk chamfered, hollow and tuff, the Leaves grow at certain distances one against another, of the colour of *Egrimony*. Leaves sharpe pointed, broadest in the midst about an Inch and half, and three or four Inches in length, snipt about the edges like a Nettle Leaf, at the top of the Stalk for four or five Inches thick, set with pale green husks, out of which the Flowers grow, consisting of one Leaf, shaped like the head of a Serpent, opening at the top like a mouth, and hollow throughout, containing four crooked pointels, and on the top of every pointel a small glistering green button, covered with a little white woolly matter, by which they are with the pointels fastened close together and shore up the tip of the upper chap, the crooked pointels are very stiff and hard, from the bottom of the husks, wherein the Flower stands, from the top of the Seed Vessel, shoots out a white thread which runs in at the bottom of the Flower, and so

F 3

out

80 New-Englands Rarities.

out at the mouth; the whole Flower is milk white, the inside of the chaps reddish, the Root I did not observe.



7. This

(7.)

This Plant I take for a varigated Herb *Paris*, *True Love* or *One Berry*, or rather *One Flower*, which is milk white, and made up with four Leaves, with many black threads in the middle, upon every thread grows a Berry (when the Leaves of the Flower are fallen) as big as a white pease, of a light red colour when they are ripe, and clustering together in a round form as big as a Pullet's Egg, which at distance shews but as one Berry, very pleasant in taste, and not unwholsome; the Root, Leaf, and Flower differ not from our *English* kind, and their time of blooming and ripening agree, and therefore doubtless a kind of *Herba Paris*.

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The small Sun Flower, or Marygold of America.





84 New-Englands Rarities.
(8.)

This Plant is taken by our Simplists to be a kind of *Golden Rod*, by others for *Sarazens Confound*, I judge it to be a kind of small *Sun Flower*, or *Marygold* of the *West Indies*; the Root is brown and slender, a foot and half in length, running a slope under the upper face of the Earth, with some strings here and there, the stalk as big as the steal of a Tobacco pipe, full of pith, commonly brownish, sometimes purple, three or four foot high, the Leaves grow at a distance one against another, rough, hard, green above, and gray underneath, slightly snipt and the ribs appear most on the back side of the Leaf, the Flower is of a bright yellow, with little yellow cups in the midst, as in the *Mary gold* of *Peru*, with black threads in them with yellow pointels, the Flower spreads it self abroad out of a cup made up of many green beards, not unlike a Thistle; Within a handful of the top of the stalk (when the Flower is fallen, growes an excrense or knob as big as a Walnut, which being broken yieldeth a kind of *Turpentine* or rather *Rosen*.

What

What Cutchenele is.

The stalk beneath and above the knob, covered with a multitude of small Bugs, about the bigness of a great flea, which I presume will make good *Cutchenele*, ordered as they should be before they come to have Wings: They make a perfect Scarlet Colour to Paint with, and durable.

4. Of such Plants as have sprung up since the English Planted and kept Cattle in New-England.

Couch Gras.

CShepherds Purse.

Dandelion.

Groundsel.

Sow Thistle.

Wild Arrach.

Night Shade, with the white Flower.

Nettlesstinging, which was the first Plant taken notice of.

Mallowes.

Plantain;

86 New-Englands Rarities.

Plantain, which the Indians call English-Mans Foot, as though produced by their treading.

Black Henbane.

Wormwood.

Sharp pointed Dock.

Patience.

Bloodwort.

And I suspect Adders Tongue.

Knot Grass.

Cheek weed.

Compherie, with the white Flower.

May weed, excellent for the Mother; some of our English Houswives call it Iron-Wort, and make a good Unguent for old Sores.

The great Clot Bur.

Mullin, with the white Flower.

Q. What became of the influence of those Planets that produce and govern these Planets before this time!

I have now done with such Plants as grow wild in the Country in great plenty, (although I have not mentioned all) I shall now in the Fifth place give you to understand

New-Englands Rarities. 87

stand what English Herbs we have growing in our Gardens that prosper there as well as in their proper Soil, and of such as do not, and also of such as will not grow there at all.

5. Of such Garden Herbs (amongst us) as do thrive there, and of such as do not.

CAbbridge growes there exceeding well;

Lettice.

Sorrel.

Parsley.

Marygold.

French Mallowes

Chervel.

Burnet.

Winter Savory.

Summer Savory.

Time.

Sage.

Carrats.

Parsnips of a prodigious size.

Red Beetes.

Radishes.

88 New-Englands Rarities.

Radishes.

Turnips.

Purflain.

Wheat.

Rye.

Barley, which commonly degenerates
into *Oats*.

Oats.

Pease of all sorts, and the best in the
World; I never heard of, nor did see in
eight Years time, one Worm eaten Pea.

Garden Beans.

Naked Oats, there called *Silpee*, an
excellent grain used instead of Oat Meal,
they dry it in an Oven, or in a Pan upon
the fire, then beat it small in a Morter.

Another standing Dish in New-England.

And when the Milk is ready to boil,
they put into a pottle of Milk about ten
or twelve spoonfuls of this Meal, so boil
it leasurely, stirring of it every foot, least
it burn too; when it is almost boiled
enough, they hang the Kettle up higher,
and let it stew only, in short time it will
thicken like a Custard; they season it
with

New-Englands Rarities. 89

with a little Sugar and Spice, and so serve it to the Table in deep Basons; and it is altogether as good as a White-pot.

For People weaken'd with long Sickness.

It exceedingly nourisheth and strengthens people weaken'd with long Sickness.

Sometimes they make Water Gruel with it, and sometimes thicken their Flesh Broth either with this or Homminey, if it be for Servants.

Spear Mint.

Rew, will hardly grow.

Fetherfew prospereth exceedingly.

Southern Wood, is no Plant for this Country. Nor,

Rosemary. Nor

Bayes.

White Satten groweth pretty well, so doth

Lavender Cotton. But

Lavender is not for the climate.

Penny Royal.

Smalledge.

Ground Ivy, or Ale Hoof.

Gilly Flowers will continue two Years.

Fennel

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Fennel must be taken up, and kept in a warm Cellar all Winter.

Houfleek prospereth notably.

Holly hocks.

Enula Campana, in two Years time the Roots rot.

Comferie, with white Flowers.

Coriander, and

Dill. and

Annis thrive exceedingly, but *Annis Seed*, as also the Seed of *Fennel* seldom come to maturity; the Seed of *Annis* is commonly eaten with a fly.

Clary never lasts but one Summer; the Roots rot with the Frost.

Sparagus thrives exceedingly, so does *Garden Sorrel*, and

Sweet Bryer, or *Eglantine*.

Bloodwort but sorrily, but

Patience, and

English Roses, very pleasantly.

Celandine, by the West Country men called *Kenning Wort*, grows but slowly.

Muschata, as well as in *England*.

Dittander, or *Pepper Wort*, flourisheth notably, and so doth.

Tansie.

Musk Mellons are better then our *English*, and.

Cucum

Cucumbers.

Pompions, there be of several kinds ; some proper to the Country, they are drier then our English Pompions, and better tasted ; you may eat them green.

The ancient New-England standing Dish.

But the Houswives manner is to slice them when ripe, and cut them into dice, and so fill a pot with them of two or three Gallons, and stew them upon a gentle fire a whole day, and as they sink, they fill again with fresh Pompions, not putting any liquor to them ; and when it is stew'd enough, it will look like bak'd Apples ; this they Dish, putting Butter to it, and a little Vinegar, (with some Spice, as Ginger, &c.) which makes it tart like an Apple, and so serve it up to be eaten with Fish or Flesh : It provokes Urin extreamly and is very windy.

Sixthly and lastly,
Of Stones, Minerals, Metals and
Earths.

As first, the *Emrald* which grows in flat Rocks, and is very good. *Rubies*, which here are very watry. I have heard a story of an *Indian*, that found a stone, up in the Country, by a great Pond as big as an Egg, that in a dark Night would give a light to read by; but I take it to be but a story.

Diamond, which are very brittle, and therefore of little worth.

Crystal, called by our West Country Men the *Kenning Stone*; by *Sebegug* Pond is found in considerable quantity, not far from thence is a Rock of *Crystal* called the *Moose Rock*, because in shape like a *Moose*, and

Muscovy Glass, both white and purple of reasonable content.

Black Lead.

Bole Armoniack.

Red

Red and Yellow Oker.

Terra Sigilla.

Vitriol.

Antimony.

Arsnick, too much.

Lead.

Tin.

Tin Glass.

Silver.

Iron, in abundance, and as good bog Iron as any in the World.

Copper. It is reported that the French have a *Copper Mine* at *Port Royal*, that yieldeth them twelve Ounces of pure *Copper* out of a Pound of *Oar*.

I shall conclude this Section with a strange Cure effected upon a *Drummers Wife*, much afflicted with a *Wolf* in her Breast; the poor Woman lived with her Husband at a Town called by the *Indians*, *Casco*, but by the *English*, *Famouth*; where for some time she swaged the Pain of her Sore, by bathing it with strong *Malt Beer*, which it would

G 2

suck

suck in greedily, as if some living Creature: When she could come by no more Beer, (for it was brought from Boston, along the Coasts by Merchants,) she made use of *Rhum*, a strong Water drawn from Sugar Canes, with which it was lull'd a sleep; at last, (to be rid of it altogether) she put a quantity of *Arsnick* to the *Rhum*, and bathing of it as formerly, she utterly destroyed it, and Cured her self; but her kind Husband, who sucked out the Poyson as the Sore was healing, lost all his Teeth, but without further danger or inconvenience.

An



An ADDITION of some
RARITIES over-
slipt.

THe *Star Fish*, having fine points like a Star, the whole Fish no bigger then the Palm of a Mans hand, of a tough substance like leather, and about an Inch in thickness, whitish underneath, and of the Colour of a Cucumber above, and somewhat ruff: When it is warm in ones hand, you may perceive a stiff motion, turning down one point, and thrusting up another: It is taken to be poysonous; they are very common, and found thrown up on the Rocks by the Sea side.

Sea Bream, which are plentifully taken upon the Sea Coasts, their Eyes are accounted rare Meat, whereupon the proverbial comparison, *It is worth a Sea Breams Eye.*

G 3

Blew

96 New-Englands Rarities.

Blew Fish, or *Horse*, I did never see any of them in *England*; they are as big usually as the *Salmon*, and better Meat by far: It is common in *New-England* and esteemed the best sort of Fish next to *Rock Cod*.

Cat Fish, having a round Head, and great glaring Eyes like a Cat: They lye for the most part in holes of Rocks, and are discovered by their Eyes: It is an excelling Fish.

Munk Fish, a flat Fish like scate, having a hood like a Fryers Cowl.

Clam, or *Clamp*, a kind of *Shell Fish*, a white Muscle.

An Acharistor, For Pin and Web.]

Sheath Fish, which are there very plentiful, a delicate Fish; as good as a *Prawn*, covered with a thin Shell like the sheath of a Knife, and of the colour of a *Muscle*.

Which shell Calcin'd and Pulveriz'd, is excellent to take off a Pin and Web, or any

New-Englands Rarities. 97

any kind of Filme growing over the Eye.

Morse, or *Sea Horse*, having a great Head, wide Jaws, armed with Tuskes as white as Ivory, of body as big as a Cow, proportioned like a Hog, of brownish bay, smooth skin'd and impenetrable; they are frequent at the Isle of *Sables*, their Teeth are worth eight Groats the Pound; the best Ivory being Sold but for half the Money.

For Poyson.

It is very good against Poyson.

For the Cramp.

As also for the Cramp, made into Rings.

For the Piles.

And a secret for the Piles, if a wise Man have the ordering of it.

The *Manaty*, a Fish as big as a Wine pipe, most excellent Meat; bred in the Rivers of *Hispaniola* in the *West Indies*; it hath Teats, and nourisheth its young ones with Milk; it is of a green Colour, and tasteth like Veal.

For the Stone Collick.

There is a Stone taken out of the Head
that is rare for the Stone and Collect.

To provoke Urine.

Their Bones beat to a Powder and drank
with convenient Liquors, is a gallant Urin
provoking Medicine.

For Wound and Bruise.

An Indian, whose Knee was bruised
with a fall, and the Skin and Flesh strip'd
down to the middle of the Calf of his
Leg; Cured himself with Water Lilly
Roots boyled and stamped.

For Swellings of the Foot.

An Indian Webb, her Foot being very
much swell'd and inflamed, asswaged the
swelling, and took away the inflammation
with our Garden or English Patience, the
Roots roasted. f. Cataplaf. Anno 1670.
June 28.

To dissolve a Scirrhouſe Tumour.

An Indian dissolv'd a Scirrhouſe Tumour
in the Arm and Hip, with a fomentation of
Tobacco, applying afterwards the Herb
stamp'd betwixt two stones.

A



A

DESCRIPTION OF AN *INDIAN SQUA.*

Now (gentle Reader) having tres-
passed upon your patience a long
while in the perusing of these
rude Observations, I shall, to
make you amends, present you by way
of Divertissement, or Recreation, with a
Copy of Verses made sometime since up-
on the Picture of a young and handsome
Gypsie, not improperly transferred upon
the Indian *S Q u A*, or Female Indian,
trick'd up in all her bravery.

The Men are somewhat Horse Fac'd;
and generally Faucious, i. e. without
Beards; but the Women many of them
have

100 New-Englands Rarities.

have very good Features ; seldome without a *Come to me*, or *Cos Amoris*, in their Countenance ; all of them black Eyed , having even short Teeth, and very white ; their Hair black, thick and long , broad Breasted ; handsome streight Bodies , and slender , considering their constant loose habit : Their limbs cleanly, straight , and of a convenient stature , generally , as plump as Partridges , and saving here and there one, of a modest deportment .

Their Garments are a pair of Sleeves of Deer, or Moose skin drest , and drawn with lines of several Colours into Asiatick Works , with Buskins of the same , a short Mantle of Trading Cloath , either Blew or Red , fastened with a knot under the Chin , and girt about the middle with a Zone , wrought with white and blew Beads into pretty Works ; of these Beads they have Bracelets for their Neck and Arms , and Links to hang in their Ears , and a fair Table curiously made up with Beads likewise , to wear before their Breast ; their Hair they Combe backward , and tye it up short with a Border , about two handfulls broad , wrought

New-Englands Rarities. 101

wrought in Works as the other with their Beads : But enough of this .

The POEM.

Whether White or Black be best
Call your Senses to the quest ;
And your touch shall quickly tell
The Black in softness doth excel ,
And in smoothness ; but the Ear ,
What , can that a Colour bear ?
No , but 'tis your Black ones Wit
That doth catch , and captive it .
And if Slut and Fair be one ,
Sweet and Fair , there can be none :
Nor can ought so please the tast
As what's brown and lovely drest :
And who'll say , that that is best
To please ones Sense , displease the rest ?

Maugre

102 New-Englands Rarities.

Mangre then all that can be sed
In flattery of White and Red:
Those flatterers themselves must say
That darkness was before the Day:
And such perfection here appears
It neither Wind nor Sun-shine fears.

New-Englands Rarities. 103



A

Chronological TABLE
Of the most remarkable pas-
sages in that part of America,
known to us by the name of
NEW-ENGLAND.

A Nro Dom. 1492. Christ. Columbus
discovered America.

A

1516. The Voyage of Sir Thomas
Pert, Vice Admiral of England, and
Sir Sebastian Cabota to Brazile, &c.

1527. New-found-Land, discovered
by the English.

1577. Sir Francis Drake began his
Voyage about the World.

Anno

104 New-Englands Rarities.

Anno Dom.

1585. Nova Albion discovered by Sir Francis Drake, and by him so Named.

1585. April 9. Sir Richards Greeneville was sent by Sir Walter Rawleigh with a Fleet of Seven Sail to Virginia, and was stiled the General of Virginia.

1586. Captain Thomas Candish, a Suffolk Gentleman, began his Voyage round about the World, with three Ships past the Streights of Magellan, burn'd and ransack'd in the entry of Chile, Peru, and New-Spain, near the great Island California in the South Sea; and returned to Plymouth with a precious Booty Anno Dom. 1588. September the 8th; being the third since Magellan that circuited the Earth.

1588. Sir Walter Rawleigh first discovered Virginia, by him so Named, in honour of our Virgin Queen.

1595. Sir Walter Rawleigh discovered Guiana.

1606.

New-Englands Rarities. 105

Anno Dom.

1606. A Collony sent to Virginia.

1614. Bermudas Planted.

1618. The blazing Star; then Plymouth Plantation began in New-England.

1628. The Massachusetts Colony Planted, and Salem the first Town therein Built.

1629. The first Church gathered in this Colony was at Salem; from which Year to this present Year, is 43 Years.

In the compass of these Years, in this Colony, there hath been gathered Forty Churches, and 120 Towns built in all the Colonies of New-England.

The Church of Christ at Plymouth, was Planted in New-England Eight Years before others.

1630. The Governour and Assistants arrived

106 New-Englands Rarities.

Anno Dom.

arrived with their Pattent for the Massa-
chusets.

1630. The Lady *Arabella* in New-
England.

1630. When the Government was
established, they Planted on Noddles Island.

1631. Captain *John Smith* Governour
of Virginia, and Admiral of New-Eng-
land, Dyed.

1631. Mr. *Maverick* Minister at
Dorchester in New-England.

1631. *John Winthorpe* Esq; chosen the
first time Governour, he was eleven times
Governour; some say Nineteen times;
eleven Years together; the other Years
by intermission.

1631. *John Wilson* Pastor of Charles-
Town.

Anno

New-Englands Rarities. 107

Anno Dom.

1631. Sir *R. Saltingstall* at Water Town
came into New-England.

1631. Mr. *Rog. Harlackinden* was a
Majistrate, and a Leader of their Military
Forces.

Dr. *Wilson* gave 1000 l. to New-Eng-
land, with which they stored themselves
with great Guns.

1633. Mr. *Thomas Hooker*, Mr. *Haynes*,
and Mr. *John Cotton*, came over together
in one Ship.

1634. The Country was really placed
in a posture of War, to be in readines at
all times.

1635. *Hugh Peters* went over for
New-England.

1636. Connecticut Colony Planted.

H

Anno

108 New-Englands Rarities.

Anno Dom.

1637. The Pequites Wars, in which
were Slain Five or Six Hundred Indians.

Ministers that have come from England,
chiefly in the Ten first Years, Ninety
Four: Of which returned Twenty Seven:
Dyed in the Country Thirty Six: Yet
alive in the Country Thirty One.

The Number of Ships that transported
Passengers to New-England in these times,
was 298. supposed: Men, Women, and
Children, as near as can be ghesst
2120C.

1637. The first Synod at Cambridge
in New-England, where the Antinomian
and Famalistical Errors were confuted;
80 Errors now amongst the Massachusetts.

1638. New-Haven Colony began.

Mrs. Hutchinson and her erronious com-
panions banished the Massachusetts Colony.

New-Englands Rarities. 109

Anno Dom.

A terrible Earth quake throughout the
Country.

Mr. John Harvard, the Founder of
Harvard College (at Cambridge in New-
England) Deceased, gave 700*l.* to the
Erecting of it.

1639. First Printing at Cambridge in
New-England.

1639. A very sharp Winter in New-
England.

1642. Harvard College Founded with
a publick Library.

Ministers bred in New-England, and
(excepting about 10,) in Harvard College
132; of which dyed in the Country 10;
now living 81; removed to England 41.

1643. The first combination of the
Four United Colonies, viz. Plymouth,
Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-
Haven.

Anno

H 2

Anno

110 New-Englands Rarities.

Anno Dom.

1646. The second Synod at Cambridge touching the duty and power of Magistrates in matters of Religion: Secondly, the nature and power of Synods.

Mr. Eliot first Preached to the Indians in their Native Language.

1647. Mr. Thomas Hooker Died.

1648. The third Synod at Cambridge, publishing the Platform of Discipline.

1649. Mr. John Winthorpe Governor, now Died.

This Year a strange multitude of Caterpillars in New-England.

Thrice seven Years after the Planting of the English in New-England, the Indians of Massachusetts being 30000 able Men were brought to 300.

1651. Hugh Peters, and Mr. Wells came for England.

Anno

New-Englands Rarities. 111

Anno Dom.

1652. Mr. John Cotton Dyed.

1653. The great Fire in Boston in New-Englund.

Mr. Thomas Dudley, Governour of the Massachusetts, Dyed this Year.

1654. Major Gibbons Died in New-England.

1655. Jamaica Taken by the English.

1657. The Quakers arrived in New-England, at Plymouth.

1659. Mr. Henry Dunster the first President of Harvard College now Dyed.

1661. Major Atherton Dyed in New-England.

1663. Mr. John Norton Pastor of Boston in New-England, Dyed suddenly.

H 3

Anno

112 New-Englands Rarities,

Anno Dom.

Mr. Samuel Stove, Teacher of Hartford Church, Dyed this Year.

1664. The whole Bible Printed in the Indian Language finished.

The Manadas, called New Amsterdam, now called New York; surrendred up to His Majesties Commissioners (for the settling of the respective Colonies in New-England, viz. Sir Robert Carr, Collonel Nicols, Collonel Cartwright, and Mr. Samuel Mavericke,) in September, after thirteen Dayes the Fort of Arania, now Albania; twelve Dayes after that, the Fort Awfapha; then de la Ware Castle Man'd with Dutch and Sweeds; the Three first Forts and Towns being Built upon the great River Mohegan, otherwise called Hudsons River.

In September appeared a great Comet for the space of three Months.

1665. Mr. John Indicot, Gouvernour of the Massachusetts Dyed,

Anno

New-Englands Rarities. 113

Anno Dom.

A thousand Foot sent this Year by the French King to Canada.

Captain Davenport killed with Lightning at the Castle by Boston in New-England, and several Wounded.

1666. The Small Pox at Boston. Seven slain by Lightning, and divers Burnt: This Year also New-England had cast away, and taken 31 Vessels, and some in 1667.

1667. Mr. John Wilson Pastor of Boston Dyed, aged 79 Years.

1670. At a place called Kenibunk, which is in the Province of Meyne, a Colony belonging to the Heir of that Honourable Knight Sir Ferdinando Gorges; not far from the River side, a piece of Clay Ground was thrown up by a Mineral vapour (as we supposed) over the tops of high Oaks that grew between it and the River, into the River, stopping the course thereof, and leaving a hole two Yards square, wherein were thousands of Clay

114 New-Englands Rarities.

Anno Dom.

Clay Bullets as big as Musquet Bullets,
and pieces of Clay in shape like the Barrel
of a Musquet.

1671. Elder Peun dyed at Boston.

1672. Mr. Richard Bellingham, Go-
vernour of the Massachusetts in New-
England.

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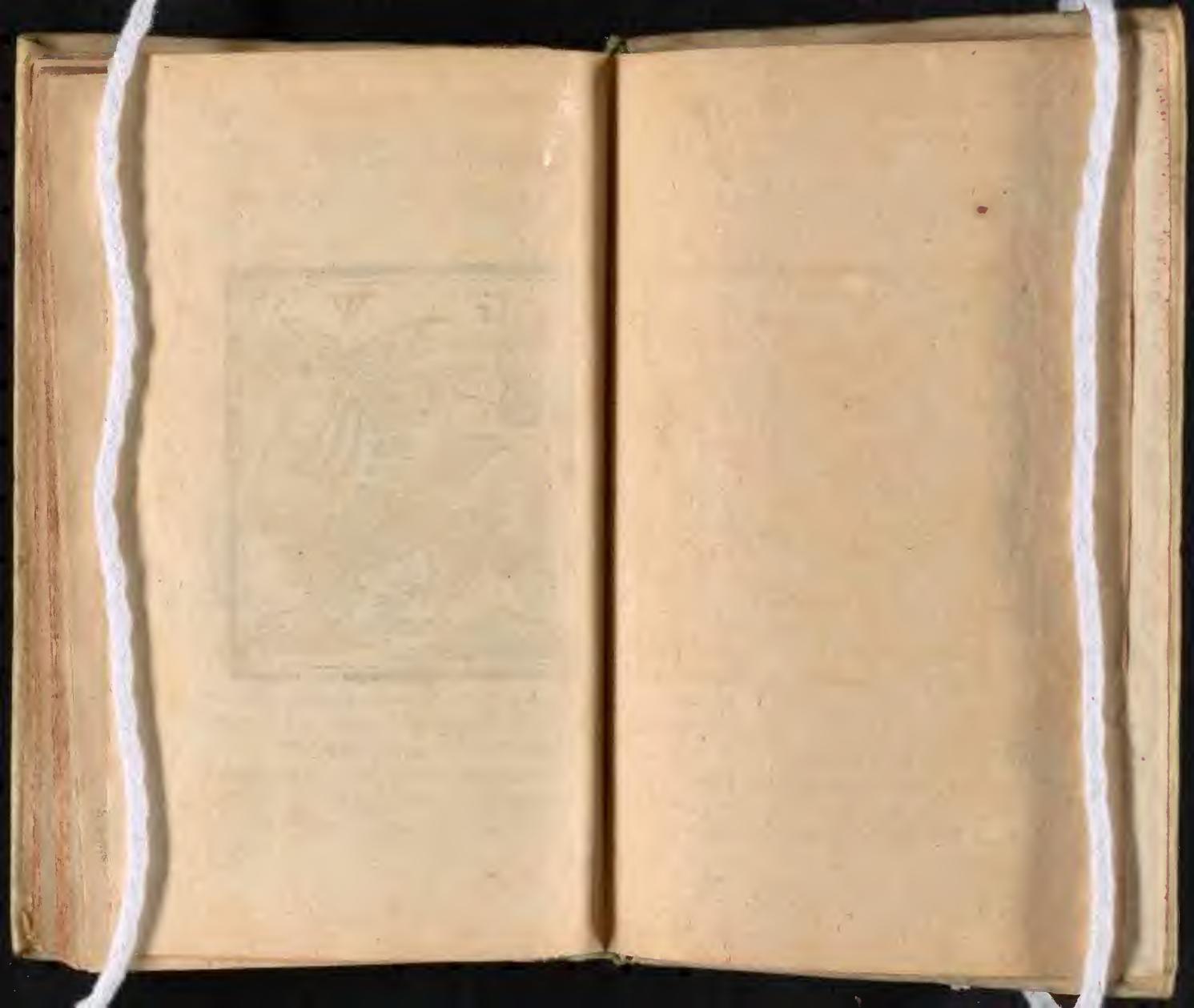
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